

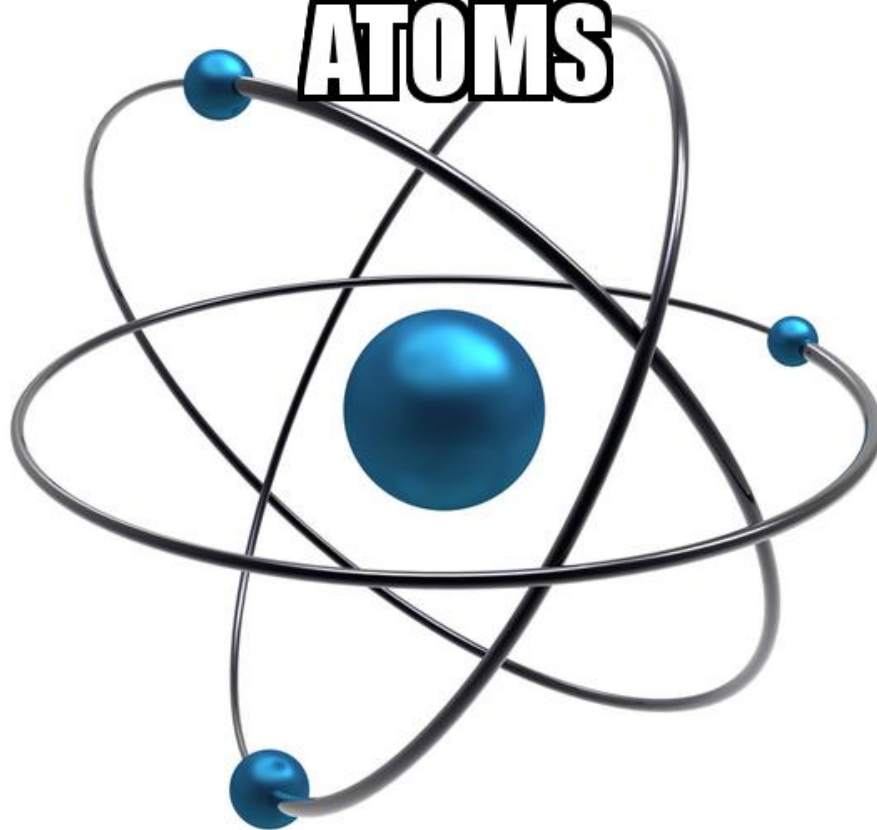


Department of  
**Environment &  
Conservation**

# Division of Radiological Health Update

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Deputy Director

**WHY CAN'T WE TRUST  
ATOMS**



**THEY MAKE UP EVERYTHING**

# WHY ARE WE NEEDED?





# Division of Radiological Health

- .... ***Protect the public health and environment from the harmful effects of ionizing radiation....***
- Regulations (SRPAR)
- Licensing – Medical, Industrial, Research, and Low Level Waste
- Registration – X-ray and radiation producing devices
- Inspection of licenses and registrations
- Monitoring the environment – air, water, soil
- Responding to radiation related emergencies and TVA NPP drills

# Background

- Radiological Health Service Act enacted in 1959 (TCA 68-23-101-68-23-508) by Tennessee Legislature
- Tennessee Radiological Health Program created Sept. 15, 1959



# Background

- Original program initiated in 1959 part of Department of Public Health initially as Industrial Hygiene Service and later as Division of Occupational and Radiological Health.
- The Division of Radiological Health created in 1977 as part of Department of Health and Environment.
- 1991 and Currently part of the Dept. Of Environment and Conservation

# Background (Continued)

- AEA established “Agreement State” program to defer regulatory authority over AEA materials to State Programs.
- DRH became an “Agreement State” in contract with the AEC (currently the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)) in 1965
- Celebrating our “**50<sup>th</sup> year Anniversary**” as an Agreement State



1965  
2015





# X-Ray Program

# Types of X-Ray Registrations

- General Registration (SRPAR 0400-20-10-.24)
- Certified Registration (SRPAR 0400-20-10-.24)

# Characteristics of General X-ray Registration

- Simplistic permit type system based on relative low risk of x-ray devices.
- Registration allows DRH to know user possesses radiation producing devices
- Establishes type and classification of units possessed based on increasing risks of units
- Establishes persons responsible for devices
- User must follow State Regulations in use of unit

# X-Ray Device Classifications

- CLASS I: Dental units
- CLASS II: Medical diagnostic equipment. (For medical and veterinary units.)
- CLASS III: Medical diagnostic equipment. (Radiologist, orthopedic surgeons, hospital units.)

# X-Ray Device Classifications (Continued)

- CLASS IV: Therapy medical equipment with energies less than 0.9MeV used for the purpose of medical or veterinary radiation therapy.
- CLASS V: Industrial and educational radiation machines. (Closed-beam analytical, shielded room radiography or cabinet units.)



# X-Ray Device Classifications (Continued)

- CLASS VI: Industrial radiography and open beam analytical units.
- CLASS VII: Accelerators

# X-Ray Program Statistics

- 5,089 Total Tennessee X-ray Facilities
- ~18,000 Total Tennessee X-Ray Tubes/ Devices



# Radioactive Materials Program

# Types of Radioactive Material Licenses

- General License (SRPAR 0400-20-10-.08, .09, .10)
  - ~250 GL licenses
- Specific License (SRPAR 0400-20-10-.08, .11, .12, .13, .14, .15, .16, .17, .18, .19, .20, .21, .22, .23, .29, .33)
  - ~540 specific licenses
- Shippers License (SRPAR 0400-20-10-.32)
  - ~150 shippers licenses

# New regulations 2016

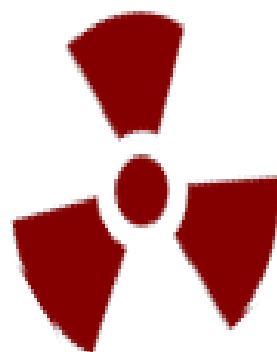
- New Chapter 13 in SRPAR
- Implemented by the end of 2016
- Security and Safeguards regulations for Radioactive Material
- Equivalent to NRC Federal Regulations 10 CFR 37 (part 37)

# Dose Reduction Efforts - current

- Image Gently
- Image Wisely



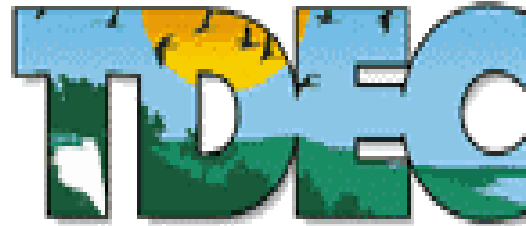
TENNESSEE



# Radiation Response

VOLUNTEER CORPS





## Tennessee Division of Radiological Health *Radiation Response Volunteer Corps (RRVC)*

### Learn More

- Volunteer or Sign up to learn more about the Radiation Response Volunteer Corps (RRVC) development, contact the RRVC team at [Division.Radiological.Health@tn.gov](mailto:Division.Radiological.Health@tn.gov)

# Questions???



